A LIVABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR WILDLIFE IS A QUALITY ENVIRONMENT FOR MAN

VOLUME V — NO. 10 MONTANA FISH & GAME DEPARTMENT OCTOBER, 1970

Director's Column

Why Not Plant Brown Trout?

Whether they're inquiring about a mountain lake, a big reservoir, or one of Montana's famous rivers, anglers usually get around to the question of, "Why don't we stock brown trout?" The answer is simple—it's because there is rarely a need to stock brown trout. The reasons behind the answer are not simple but rather complex.

To really explain the answer on brown trout stocking, we must first understand the reasons for stocking any species of fish. Unless we're talking about a pay-as-you catch commercial pond, the reason is definitely **not** to replace fish that anglers catch. Many folks think it is. They relate fish in a lake or stream to money in a bank and assume that what is taken out must be put back. However, as long as a lake or stream has adequate places for fish to spawn, eggs to hatch, and young fish to grow in, there is no need whatsoever to replace what the fishermen catch. Nature will do the job much better. Not only do fish reproduce enough to replace their losses, they reproduce in such numbers that many many more small fish must die than can ever grow up, even if fishermen could catch all the big fish each year.*

With this in mind, then, let's try to answer the general question of, "Why plant fish at all?" before we go to the specific question of why we don't plant brown trout. There are only two reasons to plant fish: (1) to make up for insufficient reproduction; (2) to make up for insufficient production in a body of water.

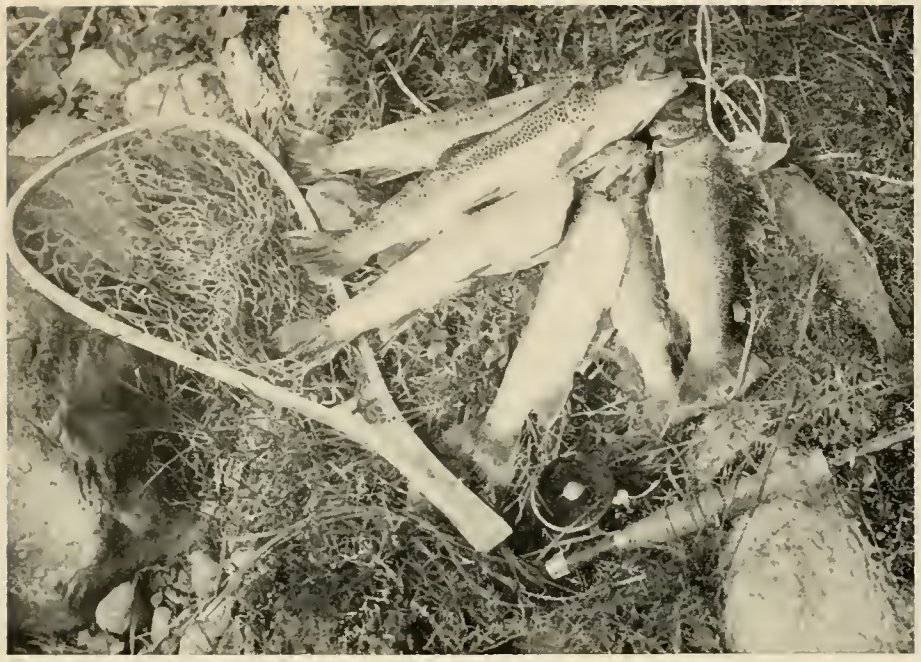
The first is the reason for most of our reservoir plants. When either the inlet stream doesn't afford good spawning for trout or when competition from certain rough fish in the reservoir prevents many young trout from growing up, stocking can make the difference between trout fishing and no trout fishing. Putting small (2" - 6") trout in a reservoir on this basis represents one of the best uses of hatchery fish. When planted at the proper size, survival to subsequent years is good, growth in the reservoir increases the weight of the planted fish several-fold, and a few months after their release the fish are almost indistinguishable from their wild cousins.

The second reason for stocking fish—to make up for insufficient natural production in a body of water—is the justification used for planting catchable-sized fish for immediate harvest. When such fish are planted by a commercial operator in a catch-out pond where anglers pay by the inch or pound for the fish they catch, there is not question that the operation is economically sound. On the other hand, when catchable-sized fish are planted by a state or federal agency in a public stream where there is no additional charge beyond the regular fishing license, the economics of the operation is open to considerable question. Consider these facts: We have seldom found over 40 percent return of fish planted as catchable-size; they cost 30 cents each to raise; when planted there is no appreciable carryover to the following year. Even in the areas of heaviest stocking, 30 to 40 percent of the anglers catch nothing while only 10 percent (the better fishermen) catch one third of the fish. Some anglers don't like our catchables; in fact, our planted fish frequently foul up fishing for the ones who are trying to catch the larger, wild trout for which our rivers are famous.

Why, then, do we plant any catchable-sized fish? Only because

---

*See "Fish Stocking and the Wild Fish Concept" by Art Whitney, Volmue II—No. 7, MONTANA OUTDOORS, July, 1967, for a more detailed description of this subject.



Brown trout are good game fish—a test to the skilled angler and hardy producers.

sportsmen demand it. It is the most unbusinesslike and financially questionable part of fisheries management. It would never be recommended by our professional people at the present level if it weren't for public pressure. As long as anglers demand widespread stream stocking, the fish and game department is bound to do it in the best (or least bad if you prefer) method possible. That method is aimed at getting the most planted fish into creels that we can at the least cost with Montana's relatively light fishing pressure.

Now, back to an original question, "Why not plant brown trout?" Since brown trout are generally more difficult to catch than are rainbow trout, there is little use considering browns for plants of catchable-sized fish. Returns of these fish are presently poor enough under Montana's relatively light fishing pressure. The return would only get worse if we switched from rainbows to a fish that is harder to catch. Brown trout are even harder to catch in lakes and this is the reason they are not used for lake and reservoir plants. The department is putting fish into Montana's waters to make fishing better, "to shorten the time between bites" as the SPORT FISHING INSTITUTE says. We would not be able to do as good a job with a fish that is more difficult to catch.

"But," you say, "I personally like the brown trout and I want to keep him around." Well, don't worry, he is doing just fine in Montana without any artificial stocking. Let's consider two examples, Canyon Ferry Reservoir and the Madison River.

Canyon Ferry Reservoir filled in 1953 and the resident browns and rainbows plus heavy plants of small hatchery fish made some spectacular fishing for a few years. Then, as observed in the aging process of all reservoirs, trout fishing "fell on its face" as the rough species took over. The department experimented with Canyon Ferry. Marked plants of various sized rainbow, both spring and fall, were made and their return to anglers was measured. It was found that fall plants of 4- to 6-inch rainbow gave the best return for money spent and produced a fish that was very acceptable to anglers during the year following stocking. Annual stocking, based on the information from this study, has produced good trout fishing on Canyon Ferry Reservoir. Trout taken are predominantly rainbow (93%) and almost all of these (97%) are of hatchery origin.

What do you suppose has happened to the brown trout while all the rainbow stocking and fishing has been going on? Well it seems they have done just fine. In the face of all of the rainbow stocking, both experimental gill nets and the seines of commercial fishermen take more brown trout than rainbow. No, there's no attempt to remove brown trout with nets or seines. Gill netting is done infrequently for short periods just to see what is there as a check on the effects of some of the seasons, limits, or plants. The commercial fishermen who have tried Canyon Ferry are after carp primarily. Game fish they catch are returned to the reservoir unharmed.

For the second example let's consider the Madison River. For more than fifteen years, the department has been stocking the Madison with rainbow trout only, and by far the largest portion (90%) of the anglers' catch are rainbows. But what is found when this famous stream is sampled with an electric shocker? You guessed it — 50-60% brown trout. The Madison has had some problems with low water and lack of cover which have undoubtedly affected both its brown and rainbow trout. The problems have been pretty well corrected now by using information gained by fish biologists and through cooperation of the Montana Power Company. That, however, is another story. For now, the point is that in both the Madison River and Canyon Ferry Reservoir it has been demonstrated that the browns can take care of themselves without stocking. This is the reason we don't stock brown trout—we don't need to. The department does not dislike browns and is not trying to get rid of them—far from it. The browns are appreciated as good game fish, a test for the skilled angler and quite able to maintain their numbers in the face of Montana's heaviest fishing pressure.

Frank H. Dunkle

This is the final issue of **Montana Outdoors** in its present foremat.

MONTANA OUTDOORS

Published monthly by the Montana Fish and Game Dept., Mitchell Building, 125 Roberts St., Helena, Montana 59601.

Second class postage rates paid at Helena, Montana 59601.

EDITED—By Vern Craig.

DO YOU OWN A TROPHY?

By Ken Greer

If you've an interest in hunting game animals for their trophy value, then you are probably aware that Montana trophies are well represented in the North American records of the Boone and Crockett Club, recognized authority on North American big game records. Since it is impossible to maintain an up-to-date status, the Boone and Crockett Club maintains biennial competitions to recognize current trophy specimens. Subsequent to the 1964 record book, a 12th and 13th competition is available.

Of the 32 species listed in the trophy book, the minimum scores for all but 6 were significantly increased for the 1968 and following seasons. It will now require an exceptional speciment to qualify for the official North American records.

The bow hunters' counterpart of Boone and Crockett is the Pope and Young Club. Three specimens taken by archers in Montana during the 1968-69 season qualified for the Pope and Young Club. The number of bow hunters in Montana is relatively small when compared to those who hunt with guns. The sport has grown as revealed by comparing the archery license sales of 1,930 in 1957 to a sale of 2,130 archery licenses sold 10 years later in 1967 and 3,390 in 1969.

Trophies are scored on a numerical basis—plus points for the desirable features and minus points for undesirable features. If you have an animal that looks like a trophy to you, then you may get a form from one of the Fish and Game offices that will show how to score it. By carefully following instructions on one of the official Boone and Crockett forms, hunters can at least get an idea of whether or not their trophies are in the running. Promising specimens must be measured by an official Boone and Crockett scorer, however, before they may be entered into national competition.

Following is a listing of top Montana trophies from various species as they are listed in the Boone and Crockett Records of North American Big Game Trophies. Do you have one that would place?

Montana Trophy Records Through 1969

Montana Rank	Score	Locality Taken	Date Taken	Taken By (Owner)	B & C Rank	
AMERICAN ELK OR WAPITI—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=375.						
1	419	4/8—Madison County	1958	Fred C. Mercer	3	
2	404	6/8—Mineral County	1959	Carl B. Snyder	5	
3	403	2/8—Valley County	1962	Unknown (R. K. Wittmayer)		C
4	397	6 8—Cascade County	1955	John W. Campbell	8	
5	397	1 8—Montana	1912	Robert Sevan	10	
6	396	5/8—Powell County	1969	Mildred Eder		D
7	395	4 8—Silver Bow County	1966	Wayne Estep	3	
8	394	6/8—Jefferson County	1953	John Willard	12	
9	388	—Madison County	1961	Terry Carlson	28	
10	385	6/8—Gallatin County	1961	Jack Bauer	37	
11	385	4/8—Gallatin County	1966	Robert McKnight		B
12	384	3 8—Beaverhead County	1960	Phil Matovich	40	
13	384	—Willow Creek	1958	Mike Miles	42	
14	383	7/8—Blacktail Creek	1959	Floyd E. Winn	42	
15	383	2/8—Valley County	1962	R. J. LaFromboise		C
16	382	1 8—Bob Marshall Wild	1958	Gene E. Trenary	49	
17	382	1 8—Gallatin County	1966	A. F. Bailey		A
18	382	—Missoula County	1943	Fritz Frey	50	
19	381	7 8—Gallatin County	1958	H. K. Shields	51	
20	381	6/8—Beaverhead County	1960	C. L. Jensen	52	
21	381	1/8—Flathead County	1962	Earl Weaver, Jr.	56	
22	380	2/8—Madison County	1959	Phil Hensley	57	
23	379	5/8—Ruby Mountains	1960	Jack Ballard	60	
24	379	—Garnet Mountains	1969	Vern Farrer	63	
25	378	7/8—Bozeman	1959	Gen. K. Berry	63	
26	378	—Richard's Peak	1931	Albert Sales	68	
27	377	3/8—Granite County	1966	Tom Villeneve		A
28	377	2/8—Drummond	1952	Rex Sorenson	70	
29	377	2 8—Gallatin Range	1960	Earl DeHart, Sr.	70	
30	376	1 8—Granite County	1969	Bill Hobaugh		D

1—Official Boone and Crockett rank established in the 1964 edition. Unsanctioned scores are listed and each is footnoted from the sources below.
2—12th North American Big Game Competition, Boone and Crocket Club, 1964-65.
3—13th North American Big Game Competition, Boone and Crockett Club, 1966-67.
A—Montana trophies measured during 1966-67.
B—Montana trophies measured during 1967-68.
C—Montana trophies measured during 1968-69.
D—Montana trophies measured during 1969-70.

Montana Rank	Score	Locality Taken	Date Taken	Taken By (Owner)	B & C Rank
AMERICAN ELK OR WAPITI—(continued)					
31	375	7 8—Flathead County	1966	—Pat Roth	A
32	375	4 8—Jefferson County	1949	—Ralph J. Huckaba	82
33	375	3 8—Unknown	1967	—Bruce Brown	B
34	375	3 8—Jefferson County	1924	—Mrs. Lou Sweet	83
35	374	2 8—Park County	1967	—Frank Vanderhule	A
36	373	4 8—Madison County	1961	—Kenneth Engebretsen	96
37	373	3 8—Granite County	1960	—Dennis Morkert	98
38	373	3 8—Gallatain County	1967	—William Eaton	B
39	372	7 8—Park County	1955	—E. A. Savage	103
40	372	4 8—Sanders County	1929	—Roy Sales	105
41	372	2 8—Richard's Peak	1929	—Roy Sales	110
42	372	—Boulder	1961	—Dick Hangas	114
43	370	4 8—Flathead County	1968	—Gary L. Collier	C
44	370	1 8—Madison County	1961	—Jim Gilstrap	126
45	370	—Gallatin County	1961	—Robert D. Ward	128
46	369	5 8—Powell County	1961	—Don Luraski	132
47	369	3 8—Missoula County	1958	—Charles Fite	134
48	369	—Gallatin County	1950	—Harold Schulz	137
49	368	5 8—Beaverhead County	1959	—Ben Holland	143
50	368	5 8—Beaverhead County	1963	—Pat O'Hern	143
51	367	7/8—Buck Creek Basin	1963	—H. D. Mares	149
52	367	5 8—Sanders County	1962	—Herb Stout, Jr.	152
53	367	2 8—Squaw Creek	1961	—Joseph C. Sutter	155
54	367	—Granite County	1959	—Roger Wilson	157
55	366	6 8—Nelson Gulch	1961	O. D. Weston & L. E. King	159
56	366	3 8—Drummond	1961	—Bob Westfall	166
57	366	2/8—Flathead County	1956	—Eldon Clare	167
58	366	1/8—Flathead County	1968	—Carl Knaus	C
59	366	—Park County	1967	—Tom McLaughlin	A
60	365	4 8—Lake County	1953	—George C. Halazon	175
61	365	4/8—Madison County	1957	—Walt Allen	175
62	365	2/8—Granite County	1959	—Cliff Miller	177
63	364	3/8—Granite County	1961	—Ronald Schiele	185
64	364	2/8—Gallatin County	1962	—Paule E. McKee	187
65	363	7 8—Gallatin County	1966	—Kenneth Martin	A
66	363	6/8—Castle Mountains	1960	—Robert E. Heath	193
67	363	2/8—Lake County	1951	—Al Arindson	201
68	362	3 8—Madison County	1962	—Tony R. Martin	204
69	362	—Mineral County	1959	—Rodger Longpree	210
70	361	5/8—Missoula County	1966	—Wayne Bukwa	A
71	361	4 8—Powell County	1961	—Bernard McGuire	217
72	361	2 8—Missoula County	1953	—Jack M. Dollan	219
73	361	1 8—Cascade County	1948	—John Pfaff	219
74	361	—Fort Peck Game Range	1962	—Gaylor Hagen	222
75	360	7 8—Park County	1958	—Thomas J. Hallin	226
76	360	5 8—Ravalli County	1954	—Paul Wetzsteon	230
MULE DEER (Typical Antlers) Minimum B & C Score, 1968—195.					
1	197	2/8—Valley County	1963	—Norman Stobart	C
2	196	4/8—Flathead River	1959	—Stanley Rauscher	84
3	196	2/8—Lincoln County	1960	—Tommy Boothman	88
4	195	5/8—Ravalli County	1959	—William W. Cowan	95
5	195	—Lewis & Clark County	1966	—Dick Lyman	B
6	194	3/8—Treasure County	1956	—Paul Gamble	112
7	194	3 8—Big Hole Basin	1960	—Angelo Monoco	112
8	193	7/8—Ravalli County	1960	—Landon Nei	123
9	193	1/8—Graves Creek	1960	—Carl McDowell	142
10	192	6/8—Birney	1961	—W. Franklin Hollinger	151
11	192	4/8—Madison Range	1956	—M. A. Gamble	158
12	192	3/8—McCone County	1959	—James H. Cloud	162
13	192	1/8—Eureka	1959	—Bob McCollum	166
14	191	5/8—Lincoln Connty	1966	—L. A. White	C
15	191	4/8—Bitterroot River	1957	—Loyal Ring	180
16	190	6/8—Granite County	1959	—Fred Moore	207
17	190	—Madison County	1959	—Melvin Roper	228
18	190	—Pryor Mountains	1959	—Ed Melby	228
19	189	7/8—Teton County	1962	—Wayne Gollehon	237

Montana Rank	Score	Locality Taken	Date Taken	Taken By (Owner)	B & C Rank
MULE DEER (Typical Antlers) Minimum B & C Score, 1968=195—(Continued					
20	189	3/8—Sanders County	1961	—Francis Rowley	254
21	189	1/8—Jefferson County	1962	—C. Martin Watson	C
22	189	—Lincoln County	1962	—Carl Joseph	267
23	188	7/8—Ravalli County	1959	—Robert Mendenhall	272
24	188	—Craig	1955	—Jim Lee	307
25	188	—Lewis & Clark County	1966	—Vernon C. Fuller	B
26	187	7/8—Custer County	1960	—Ernie Bryant	310
27	187	6/8—Flathead County	1962	—Walter J. Sundelius	317
28	187	4/8—Missoula County	1958	—Charles F. Knuppel	324
29	187	4/8—South Boulder River	1960	—Jim Gilstrap	324
30	186	7/8—Perma	1961	—Douglas Getz	345
31	186	—Gallatin County	1969	—Jim Wantulok	D
32	186	5/8—South Phillips Co.	1960	—Russell Barrett	352
33	185	3/8—Park County	1960	—Edward F. Skillman	390
34	185	1/8—Carbon County	1957	—Tom Gerals	408
35	185	—Carbon County	1950	—John Branger, Jr.	414
MULE DEER (Non-typical Antlers) Minimum B & C Score, 1968=240.					
1	275	1/8—Ruby Mountains	1960	—Peter Zemljak	19
2	270	6/8—Highland Mountains	1962	—Peter Zemljak, Sr.	24
3	270	5/8—Bighorn County	1961	—R. Turnsback & J. Van Elsen	26
4	266	2/8—Park County	1945	—Delbert Chase	33
5	264	5/8—Sidney	1954	—Buster Dodson	36
6	253	3/8—Meagher County	1963	—Dan Bailey	D
7	249	1/8—Drummond	1957	—Tom Brosovich	69
8	246	2/8—Ravalli County	1963	—Lloyd Hunter	A
9	242	1/8—Missoula County	1949	—Harold Wample	99
10	242	—Pondera County	1961	—Dan Mougeot	101
11	241	7/8—Sanders County	1963	—Buzz Faro	103
12	238	5/8—Montana	—	—	121
13	236	5/8—Park County	1966	—Jerry Miller	A
14	236	2/8—Carbon County	1957	—Ed Melby	139
15	234	7/8—Ravalli County	1957	—Daniel I. Cainan	144
16	231	6/8—Powder River County	1959	—Lee Dunning	167
17	229	6/8—Madison County	1959	—David Bauchovetz	180
18	228	7/8—Missoula County	1959	—Roger Hankel	188
19	226	2/8—Gallatin County	1966	—Tom Sullivan	A
20	226	1/8—Madison County	1960	—Bill Davis	205
WHITETAIL DEER (Typical Antlers) Minimum B & C Score, 1968=170.					
1	196	4/8—Flathead County	1966	—Kent M. Perry	D
2	191	5/8—Flathead County	1963	—Earl McMaster	4
3	186	—Flathead County	1966	—Doug Mefford	A
4	183	3/8—Flathead County	1957	—Unknown	16
5	180	5/8—Treasure County	1958	—Jack Welch	31
6	175	7/8—Whitehall	1961	—Mrs. Louis Kis	60
7	175	—Garfield County	1969	—John Loomis	D
8	170	—Flathead County	1966	—Dave Delap	A
9	168	6/8—Lincoln County	1957	—Unknown	154
10	167	2/8—Carter County	1955	—John L. Wilson	180
11	166	4/8—Cascade County	1962	—Henry G. Sivumaki	196
12	166	3/8—Flathead County	1966	—Ross Smithson	A
13	164	6/8—Flathead County	1966	—Van Ruegsegger	A
14	163	—Valley County	1900	—Leo B. Coleman	289
15	162	7/8—Noxon Dam	1962	—Carl C. Groth	296
16	161	7/8—Missoula County	1966	—Robert Tuck	A
WHITETAIL DEER (Non-typical Antlers) Minimum B & C Score, 1968=195.					
1	255	3/8—Hill County	1968	—Frank A. Pleskac	C
2	241	7/8—Flathead County	1960	—George Wolstad	6
3	224	—Lincoln County	1935	—Ray Braenen	19
4	223	4/8—Richland County	1960	—Verner King	20
5	214	3/8—Missoula County	1962	—Lyle Pettit	29
6	212	6/8—Augusta	1952	—M/Sgt. LeFleur	30
7	210	5/8—Lincoln County	1934	—Glen Savage	33
8	198	6/8—Choteau County	1965	—Jim Eastman	B
9	192	5/8—Valley County	1912	—Leo B. Coleman	92
10	190	7/8—Fort Peck Dam	1957	—Ben Gordon	99
11	187	5/8—Lincoln County	1960	—Picked Up	113
12	181	4/8—Flathead County	1962	—Chester Kaps	147

Montana Rank	Score	Locality Taken	Date Taken	Taken (By Owner)	B & C Rank
WYOMING OR SHIRAS MOOSE—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=155.					
1	195	1/8—Red Rock Lakes	1952	C. M. Schmauch	5
2	186	1 8—Hamilton	1957	Picked Up	6
3	176	—Gallatin County	1954	Bill Poor (Bob Savage)	D
4	175	1 8—Tom Miner Basin	1964	William J. Cutler	2
5	173	1 8—Madison County	1955	Thomas L. Carter	18
6	164	4 8—Flathead County	—	Picked Up	32
7	163	5 8—Bear Canyon	1962	John Olsen	34
8	163	4 8—Horse Butte Flats	1948	Pete Hansen	35
9	160	3 8—Madison County	1959	Tom Bugni	36
10	157	2 8—Lincoln County	1963	Bob Stafford	41
11	156	7/8—Ruby Mountains	1960	Milton Burdick	43
12	156	4 8—Gallatin River	1960	Paul Mako	44
13	156	—Missoula County	1957	W. L. Rohrer	45
14	155	2 8—Lolo Creek	1955	Edward Churchwell	49
15	152	4 8—Gallatin County	1960	Keith Wheat	52
16	151	2/8—Eureka	1963	Neal Keith	54
17	151	2/8—Beaverhead County	1966	Unknown	A
18	150	—Fisher River	1960	S. H. Peterson	57
BIGHORN SHEEP—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=180.					
1	196	5/8—Sun River	1961	Don Anderson	11
2	195	7/8—Montana	1890	Unknown	15
3	195	—Sun River	1911	Gold White	19
4	191	7/8—Flathead County	1961	Picked Up	30
5	191	4/8—Lincoln County	—	Picked Up	31
6	190	3/8—Sun River	1957	F. P. Murray	38
7	188	7/8—Gallatin Range	1965	Alden B. Walrath	3
8	188	5/8—Sun River	1955	Bruce McCracken	54
9	188	2/8—Sun River	1912	Bruce Neal	59
10	188	2/8—Sun River	1958	J. R. Pfeifer	59
11	187	5/8—Glacier National Park	1956	Olmstead, Dow & Hawley	66
12	186	1/8—Yellowstone National Park	1913	William H. Dirrett	82
13	186	1/8—Sun River Canyon	1961	Glen Roberts	2
14	184	6/8—Castle Mountain	1954	E. L. Anderson	99
15	184	4/8—Sun River	1948	Picked Up	105
16	184	—Sun River	1957	Carl Menmke	110
17	183	3/8—Lewis & Clark County	1961	John Coston	116
18	183	2/8—Sun River	1957	Earl Hofland	117
19	182	5/8—Sun River	1955	Martin Alzheimer	124
20	181	5 8—Custer County	1959	Picked Up	142
21	181	4/8—Gallatin County	1967	Dick Gilman	C
22	181	1/8—Carbon County	1969	Larry L. Altimus	D
23	181	—Lincoln County	1960	Hal Kanzler	151
24	180	5/8—Teton County	1966	Robert Boucher	B
25	180	1/8—Sun River	1958	Dennis Reichelt	165
26	178	7/8—Sun River	1958	Russell Jermunson	188
27	178	1/8—Teton County	1962	Jack Lavalley	200
28	177	1/8—Teton County	1968	Lowell Bud Brown	D
29	176	7/8—Bear Tooth	1962	Donavon N. Branch	220
30	176	—Lincoln County	1954	Ray Karr	237
31	176	—Sun River	1956	C. H. Crane	237
32	175	7/8—Lincoln County	1950	Picked Up	241
33	175	7/8—Lincoln County	1961	Ted Sokolowsky	241
34	175	4/8—Fairview Mountains	1963	Kenneth Dekam	246
MOUNTAIN GOAT—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=50.					
1	51	6/8—Lake County	1958	Gene Conklin	B
2	50	6/8—Flathead County	1936	Charlie Shaw (found)	B
3	50	—Flathead River	1957	Gene Biddle	89
4	49	4/8—Missoula County	1958	George Knapp	117
5	49	4/8—Flathead County	1960	A. D. Sampson	117
6	49	2/8—Choteau County	1962	Mrs. Donna Neal	130
7	49	2/8—Lewis & Clark County	1967	Frank Culber	B
8	49	—Flathead County	1935	Art Whitney	149
9	49	—Spruce Creek	1960	Ralph G. Wilson	149
10	49	—Ravalli County	1966	Mrs. J. K. Cory	A

Montana Rank	Score	Locality Taken	Date Taken	Taken (By Owner)	B & C Rank
PRONGHORN—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=82.					
1	85	6 8—Fergus County	1951	—H. H. Applegate	23
2	85	4 8—Garfield County	1968	—Herb Crider	C
3	85	—Forsyth	1961	—Dr. John M. Broadwell	33
4	84	6/8—McCone County	1967	—Dean Simensen	B
5	84	2 8—Phillips County	1963	—Shorrs	C
6	83	4 8—Miles City	1954	—J. Louis Mann	66
7	83	2 8—Fergus County	1962	—Steven G. Ard	70
8	83	2 8—Garfield County	1968	—Les Moore	C
9	83	—Lame Deer	1961	—G. E. Badgley	75
10	83	—Plevna	1963	—Joseph P. Burger	75
11	82	6/8—Prarie County	1954	—Gordon Spears	84
12	82	2/8—Lewis & Clark County	1963	—Rev. Leo M. Bergtwold	103
13	82	1/8—Stillwater County	1967	—Harley Leach	B
14	81	2/8—Yellowstone County	1959	—William R. Howard	157
15	81	2/8—Madison County	1959	—Jack Thompson	157
16	80	6/8—Fallon County	1965	—Emil Sieler	C
17	80	4/8—Ekalaka	1955	—Ernest B. Douglas	197
18	80	4/8—Montana		—Unknown	197
19	80	2/8—Prarie County	1962	—Al Croonenbergns	210
20	80	2/8—Terry	1962	—L. A. Kositzky	210
21	80	2/8—Garfield County	1962	—H. T. Fagrelius	210
22	80	2/8—Choteau County	1963	—Ray J. Lyons	210
23	80	—Fallon County	1955	—Paul Dietsche	225
24	80	—Baker	1962	—Dean Erickson	225
BISON—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=115.					
1	131	6/8—Hell Roaring Creek	1945	—Picked Up	6
2	125	2/8—Montana	(prior) 1891	—Unknown	16
3	124	—Jardine	1961	—Unknown	20
4	122	2/8—Absarokee Wilderness	1953	—H. E. Lillis	26
5	121	4/8—Custer	1962	—Picked Up	29
6	115	4/8—Sanders County	1961	—Glenn W. Slade, Jr.	62
7	112	2/8—Sanders County	1961	—H. R. Hauck	79
8	111	2,8—Big Horn County	1958	—Edward J. Melby	85
GRIZZLY BEAR—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=24.					
1	25	9/16—Missouri Breaks	1890	—E. S. Cameron	13
2	25	7/16—Upper Boulder River	1934	—Ted Johnston	16
3	25	—Lewistown	1888	—Mildred Conner	30
4	24	1/16—Flathead County	1963	—T. H. Soldowski	65
5	23	10/16—Flathead River	1960	—Al Lemke	86
6	23	9/16—Flathead County	1962	—Ronald Wachmuth	94
7	23	4/16—Flathead County	1954	—O. Terrian	115
8	23	4/16—Bob Marshall Wilderness	1962	—Gene Fox	115
BLACK BEAR—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=21.					
1	20	14/16—Lincoln County	1967	—Robert Livesay	B
2	20	11/16—Madison County	1956	—William W. Stewart	56
3	20	11/16—Flathead County	1968	—Jerry Stafford	C
4	20	9/16—Beaverhead County	1960	—Unknown	71
5	19	13/16—Libby	1949	—Jack Atcheson	129
6	19	10/16—Powell County	1962	—Toivo Koivisto	136
7	19	7/16—Cascade County	1967	—Bill Perry	B
8	19	3/16—Missoula County	1967	—James J. Emborg	B
MOUNTAIN LION—PUMA—COUGAR—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=15.					
1	15	11/16—Darby	1953	—Lowell Hayes	3
2	15	7/16—Lewis & Clark County	1967	—Ron Jenkins	3
3	15	6/16—Mineral County	1964	—Richard Ramberg	2
4	15	6/16—Missoula County	1966	—Jim Zeiler	3
5	15	5/16—Hamilton	1922	—Lloyd Thompson	14
6	15	5/16—Missoula County	1936	—Ronald Thompson	14
7	15	5/16—Granite County	1961	—Oscar E. Nelson	14
8	15	4/16—Sanders County	1969	—Donna L. McCrea	D
9	15	2/16—Teton County	1965	—Richard C. Kenck	B
10	15	2/16—Missoula County	1966	—William & Jim Zeiler	A
11	15	—Lincoln County	1950	—Frank Haacke	46
12	15	—Powell County	1961	—Copenhaver Brothers	46
13	15	—Flathead County	1967	—Loren Wittrock	A

Montana Rank	Score	Locality Taken	Date Taken	Taken (By Owner)	B & C Rank
MOUNTAIN LION—PUMA—COUGAR—Minimum B & C Score, 1968=15—(Con					
14	15	—Lewis & Clark County	1967	Gus Wolfe	B
15	14 15/16	—Mineral County	1957	Jack Kay	59
16	14 15/16	—Silver Bow County	1959	Bud Lewis	59
17	14 14/16	—Missoula County	1937	Orvel McCoy	72
18	14 14/16	—Flathead County	1955	R. Wilson, L. Deist	A
19	14 14/16	—Lincoln County	1958	Dr. B. L. Lundberg	72
20	14 13/16	—Granite County	1952	Frank Haacke	82
21	14 12/16	—Deep Creek	1960	Claun D. Johnson	89
22	14 11/16	—Ravalli County	1951	K. Wolfinbarger & N. Watt	99
23	14 11/16	—Basin	1959	Philip Leis	99
24	14 11/16	—Flathead County	1967	Dave Sime	B
25	14 10/16	—Ravalli County	1949	Beverly Knapp	111
26	14 9/16	—Missoula County	1949	Frank Haacke	125
27	14 9/16	—Deep Creek	1960	Claun D. Johnson	125
28	14 9/16	—Sanders County	1967	H. D. Smith	B
29	14 3/16	—Lewis & Clark County	1964	Richard C. Kenck	B
30	14 3/16	—Lincoln County	1967	Harold Ivers	B
31	14 2/16	—Missoula County	1949	J. LaChambre	176
32	14	—Missoula County	1949	J. LaChambre	191
33	14	—Missoula County	1959	Jack M. Dollan	191
34	14	—Montana Creek	1959	Richard Ramberg	191

MONTANA
FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTANA OUTDOORS

Published monthly by the Montana Fish and Game Dept., Mitchell Building, 125 Roberts St., Helena, Montana 59601.

Second class postage rates paid at Helena, Montana 59601.

OCTOBER, 1970